

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF'S JOURNEY.

The Czar's Gloomy View of the Situation.

GORTSCHAKOFF JEALOUS OF IGNATIEFF.

Evacuation of the Turkish Fortresses Still Under Discussion.

ENGLAND AND THE SEPOYS.

Continued Preparations for the Inevitable Struggle.

SURRENDER OF THE COTTON MASTERS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, May 10, 1878.

The HERALD'S St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that Count Schouvaloff will not arrive in St. Petersburg before Sunday, having spent Thursday at Friedrichsruh in order to hold an interview with Prince Bismarck. It has been confidently hoped that he brings the means of securing peace, yet the Emperor, who knows in advance his mission, said on Wednesday that he did not see that any end of the complications was probable.

IGNATIEFF AGAIN IN DISFAVOR.

General Ignatieff is excluded from the councils of the Emperor at the formal request of Gortschakoff, who, having experienced a favorable turn in his health, reasserts his authority. The venerable Chancellor is exceedingly jealous of his young rival, and there has been very bitter feeling existing between the two men since Ignatieff overrode the Chancellor's orders regarding the San Stefano Treaty.

TOO MUCH WORK.

The conviction begins to find expression that a too sanguine view is taken of Count Schouvaloff's journey to St. Petersburg. It is argued that he cannot have a mission from the British government unless the latter has consented to abandon the idea of European concert and will treat directly with Russia about special British interests, which is entirely unlikely. If the government had decided to formulate counter proposals they would probably have submitted them through the regular channel.

A PERSONAL OBJECT.

It is conjectured, therefore, that Count Schouvaloff may have had a personal object in wishing to visit St. Petersburg while Prince Gortschakoff is incapacitated for the duties of the Chancellorship and the question of his successor is in suspense. As, however, Count Schouvaloff does not believe that Russia ought to go to war now, he may take the opportunity to urge his views on the Czar in the light of his intimate knowledge of the feelings and wishes of the British government and people. This probably is a pessimistic view.

SPEAKER OF BRITISH OBJECTIONS.

If, as Russian official organs assert, the Anglo-Russian negotiations have entered a more favorable phase it is not unlikely that Count Schouvaloff takes a specific affirmative of the British objections to the Treaty of San Stefano, such as Count Androsy communicated to General Ignatieff. Such a course would not prejudice the question of European concert in the final settlement, but would enable Russia to determine beforehand whether she could accept the modifications which the Congress is likely to demand.

NOT AN EASY MATTER.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times, commenting on the hopes of peace revived by Count Schouvaloff's expected arrival at St. Petersburg and the increased friendly character of the *pourparlers*, says:—"Notwithstanding a way out of the difficulty seems at last to have been found the progress is neither short nor easy. It is, after all, nothing more or less than solving the most vital questions that is doing in a great measure the work of the congress itself."

NEW COMPLEXES.

"A certain nervousness therefore exists, it being instinctively felt that the present may possibly be the last effort to arrive at a pacific solution. The pending *pourparlers* no longer relate to a formula for the Congress, but to the merits of a settlement in the East, and if irreconcilable antagonism should result on one or more points it would go far to prove the uselessness of further endeavors to bring about an understanding."

THE CONCESSIONS TO BE MADE.

"Beyond this is the question of guarantees—to wit, the pledge that Russia will really make the concessions she promises, and security that England will demand nothing further. It would form of the two sides face to face while they have diplomatically agreed. The withdrawal, therefore, of the British fleet and Russian army seems to be a natural corollary of any understanding."

ENGLAND TAKES THE INITIATIVE.

"This scheme is now broached, not in the old form, as security against accident, but in connection with a guarantee for the fulfillment of an agreement to be made. England is credited with the initiative in this respect. She is supposed to demand the withdrawal of the Russian troops beyond the Balkans as a pledge of Russia's promise not to place herself in opposition to the wishes of Europe, while in such case she would be ready to withdraw her fleet."

RESULTS OF THE INSURRECTION.

"Curiously at this juncture the *Wiener Allgemeine* St. Petersburg correspondent announces that in consequence of the Mahometan insurrection and the hostile attitude of Roumelia it is possible that the Russian troops will withdraw from Roumelia after Varna, Shumla and Batum have surrendered."

WHAT THE Czar WANTS.

"This has strengthened the impression that the Czar would not object to the retirement of the Russian army from Roumelia, provided that he obtained Batum, which would mean that England had withdrawn her opposition to Russia's retaining it."

CHRISTIANS, TO ARMS!

The Times' Pera despatch says the insurgents at Rhodope have issued a proclamation to the Christian populations of Thracian Macedonia and Epirus, summoning them to arms against the common enemy.

THE TROUBLE SPREADING.

The Times' Belgrade despatch says:—"The

MARINE DISASTERS.

THE BRITISH STEAMER CHICAGO STRANDED NEAR HARWICH—THE CAPTAIN AND CREW SAVED—A BRITISH SHIP TAKES FIRE WHILE DISCHARGING—A NORWEGIAN BARK SUNK.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, May 9, 1878.

The new British steamer Chicago, 1,300 tons, laden with coal and bound from West Harwich to Boston, is ashore at Longsand, near Harwich. On the tugboat from Harwich boarding her it was found that the captain and crew had left in their own boats during the night.

MOMENTARY ANXIETY FOR THE CREW.

No tidings of them could be found during the day and fears were for a time entertained for their safety. The ship's stores, it is stated, will be saved.

THE CREW LANDED.

A HERALD correspondent telegraphs from Harwich this evening as follows:—"The captain and all the crew of the Chicago have landed. They report that the steamer straggled and struck very heavily, receiving serious injuries in her bilges."

BILLING WITH WATER.

"At half-past two this afternoon the vessel was two-thirds full of water in the hold. Some arrangements are about to be made to pump her out to-morrow. A heavy sea is running at the scene of the disaster."

FIRE ON A BRITISH SHIP.

The British bark Lois, Captain Sheldrake, which arrived at Amsterdam May 6 from Mobile, took fire while discharging. The vessel and cargo were much damaged before the flames were extinguished.

ANOTHER VESSEL SUNK.

The Norwegian bark Tagel, Captain Jacobson, which arrived at Amsterdam May 6 from Pensacola, filled and sunk while discharging. Efforts will be made to raise her.

THE CIMBRIA AND HER PASSENGERS.

NO CHANGE IN POSITION OR INDICATION OF FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, May 9, 1878.

The Cimbria still gives no sign of movement, but the recent arrivals by the Germanic may furnish the solution of the problem. Most of the theories advanced about the Cimbria have proved themselves false. A cruiser she cannot be, for she steams only twelve knots an hour at her best, and neither has nor could she carry any considerable armament.

MOVEMENTS OF THE RUSSIANS.

The Russian journals daily chronicle Russian movements, but the numbers are small, and the transfers closely resemble the settling into place of an army of occupation. The present attitude of the Roumanian government toward the Russians is based on Premier Bratianu's circular to the prefects.

TRANSPORTATION.

Seven thousand Russian transport carts have left Bucharest for Bulgaria during the past few weeks. There is a large park of wagons at Kischeu.

ACTS BY BULGARIANS.

The Bulgarians have closed a Roumanian school and seized a church hitherto permitted by the Turks at the Bulgarian town of Turtuk.

HEAVY MINE.

Large shipments of heavy shell have recently been made from the line of the Danube to the Black Sea ports.

INFORMATION IN PROSPECT.

The Birmingham *Post* says that Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has recently visited Mr. Chamberlain, radical member of Parliament for Birmingham, to postpone the request for a day for discussing the motion concerning the government's foreign policy.

WAIT TILL THEY ARE LANDED.

Hence the *Post* infers that the government hope to be able shortly to communicate information which will render the debate unnecessary.

AWAITING THE SEPOYS.

Two more British iron-clads of the Channel Squadron have arrived at Port Said.

AT THE ARSENALS.

There is little apparent decrease at the Woolwich Arsenal in the activity of war preparations. The Laboratory Department has received an order for 13,000 rounds to contain each forty-eight pounds of incandescent, to be carried by pack mules. Fifteen hundred tons of preserved meat have been received from the United States, principally from Chicago.

THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND MEN.

As the result of the mobilization of the army and militia reserves 35,000 trained and effective soldiers have taken their places in the ranks.

PROBABLY A LONG SITTING.

In well informed quarters an early dissolution of Parliament is not now anticipated.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The Times' criticism of a speech made by Mr. Gladstone on Wednesday to a deputation of the Welsh liberal associations at Hawarden, in which he denounced the government in violent terms, says:—"His language was so reckless as to entirely overlook the fact that it reads like a speech prompted by desperation."

TRYING WISELY.

The Times also says that it believes that the government on the whole is acting wisely in the present crisis, and the fact that Mr. Gladstone cannot arouse the country by wholesale denunciations of the government, the London newspapers, fashionable people and educated society into some expression of opinion to the contrary, shows that the country does not dissent from the government's policy.

TURKISH TROOPS LEAVE THESSALY.

The Turkish commander at Volo has assured the British Consul that all irregular troops have been sent out of Thessaly.

HONOR TO A PHYSICIAN.

The promoters of the College of France, at Paris, have recommended Dr. Brown-Sequard for the chair of physiology, made vacant by the death of M. Claude Bernard. Dr. Brown-Sequard, being an English subject, is ineligible unless he becomes naturalized.

THE ANNUAL REVIEW.

During the second fortnight in June the annual review of the army of Paris and Versailles will be held. The number of troops under arms will be about sixty-five thousand. All the foreign soldiers in Paris will witness the march past. They will be formed in a battalion of honor in front of the official tribune.

THE AMONKELL WILL CASE.

A special despatch from Rome says:—"In the Ammonkell will case no defendant's objections to taking testimony *pro futuris memoria* was overruled."

WINTER RADII, cotton broker at Liverpool, has succeeded.

The failure of Dunckerley, Carter & Co., provincial merchants, of that city, is also announced. Their liabilities are £23,000 (\$100,000).

THE STRIKE TROUBLES.

The master cotton spinners at Ashton-Under-Lyne, Staley Bridge, Dukinfield and Mossley have resolved to reduce the wages of operatives five per cent after the 25th of the present month. The operatives, who accepted a reduction last November, will probably strike now.

A COMPROMISE PROBABLY.

The Echo of an event publishes the following telegram:—"Bismarck, May 8.—Somebody is scheming. The leaders' association have authorized themselves to make any arrangement they please with their hands. Bismarck has set their large mill in motion with a full complement of hands on the operatives' arms."

ROYAL ENGINEERS FROM BERMUDA.

HALIFAX, May 9, 1878.

The Twenty-sixth company of Royal Engineers arrived in the steamer Alpha to-day from Bermuda, where they were last autumn to work on fortifications.

MARINE DISASTERS.

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CUBA.

A SMALL PARTY OF CUBANS LAND ON THE SOUTHERN COAST IN THE BELIEF THAT THE INSURRECTION HAS BROKEN OUT AGAIN.

HAYAMA, May 9, 1878.

According to an official communication received here a Cuban named Agüero, with eleven followers, recently landed on the southern coast of the Central Department in a lighter from Jamaica, in the belief that the insurrection had broken out again. Finding this tranquility prevailed everywhere and that every body was opposed to a disturbance of peace he surrendered, and was taken to the place where the insurrection was supposed to have broken out. He was taken to the place where the insurrection was supposed to have broken out. He was taken to the place where the insurrection was supposed to have broken out.

ST. DOMINGO.

UNSETTLED CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

HAYAMA, May 9, 1878.

Advises from St. Domingo represent that affairs in that republic are very unsettled. Both claimants to the temporary Presidency, Guillermo, the capital and Gonzalez at Santiago, are in hostile attitude, each claiming the legal right to the office. The party favoring Guillermo is styled the blues and the party of Gonzalez the greens.

CONGRESS IN SESSION.

The Chamber in session at the capital have appointed May 24 as the day for the election of a President.

JAMAICA.

SERIOUS QUESTIONS FOR THE SUGAR PLANTERS—A PROTEST TO THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

KINGSTON, May 1, 1878.

Intelligence has been received from Cuba that there is likely to be a very serious falling out in the sugar crop of that island. The circumstances have more than ordinary interest for the Jamaica planters, as they happen to have been favored with good seasons and are likely to reap more than an average crop, and they calculate that if Cuba is unable to furnish her full quota of the world's supplies the stocks will be reduced and prices will in consequence go up, especially in face of the troubles now brewing in Europe. If the planters are exultant on this point, however, there is another matter in connection with their industry on which they have cause to be anxious.

PROTEST TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Sir Anthony Murgatroyd was specially instructed by Lord Carnarvon to reconsider the whole immigration question in view of the fact that the sugar planters, who are the mainstay of the colony, are in a state of great anxiety and distress. His Excellency has done so and passed a law on the subject which he and all those who are not planters consider very liberal. Among other things it is provided that the planters shall be allowed to import a certain number of coolies at a reduced rate of duty, and that the general public for the benefit of the planters. Such coolies shall be allowed to work for a limited period, and their wages shall be fixed by the government. The law is now in force, and the planters are very much pleased with it.

THE ARMSTRONG MURDER.

BENJAMIN HUNTER INDICTED—HE PLEADS "NOT GUILTY."

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 9, 1878.

About half-past twelve o'clock to-day the Grand Jury for the May term of the Camden, N. J., courts returned an indictment to the prosecuting attorney containing six counts against Benjamin Hunter charging him with the deliberate murder of John M. Armstrong on the evening of the 23d of January.

The action of the jury having been taken, the case was known to the counsel for Hunter the defendant was brought into court. Mr. Jenkins requested him to stand up while the indictment was read. The prisoner was cleanly and neatly dressed. For a short time after the commencement of the reading of the indictment he maintained a quiet composure, but as it proceeded he grew excited and exhibited nervousness. He became tremulous, walking back and forth across the platform within the court enclosure. He changed his hands excitedly from one position to another, taking different attitudes, all betokening intense excitement.

A MOTHER'S GUILT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

STRAUCK, N. Y., May 9, 1878.

An inquest was commenced this evening on the body of a male child which was found dead at the residence of James M. Ellis, in this city, Tuesday morning last. The evidence adduced showed that the child belonged to a servant girl named Caroline Holdsworth, who came from Watertown some three months ago. The baby was born last Tuesday morning. The condition of the girl was not suspected until the cry of the child was heard by the mother. She then went to the child and found her dead. She then called for help and the child was taken to the hospital. The mother was charged with the murder of the child.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 9, 1878.

Forster Brown, convicted of the murder of R. W. Evans, in the parish of Tangipahoa, and sentenced to the death penalty, was executed in the parish of Sabine, will be executed in their respective parishes to-morrow, between the hours of ten A. M. and two P. M.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

GOSHEN, C. W., May 9, 1878.

Duncan McDonald was to-day found guilty of the murder of Frederick Munn, and sentenced to be hanged June 10. The parties quarrelled in July last, and the prisoner inflicted wounds upon Munn, with an axe, which terminated fatally.

MURDERER RESPIED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 9, 1878.

Governor Williams has granted a respite for one week in the case of Greenley, who was to be hanged to-morrow.

INDICTED FOR MURDER.

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 9, 1878.

The Grand Jury of Rockland county has indicted Thomas Linahan for murder in the first degree in the killing of William Finn at Piermont last month.

DENNIS DONNELLY'S DOOM.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 9, 1878.

The Supreme Court has refused the application for a writ of error in the case of Dennis Donnelly, sentenced to be hanged May 22.

JEAN SPRANGLE CONVICTED.

QUEBEC, May 9, 1878.

Jean Sprangle was to-day found guilty of the robbery of three Bank of England notes from a passenger on the